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Nixon May Ask Sirica to Make 7 Tapes Public

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—President Nixon's attorneys may ask Judge Sirica to make public the 7 tapes of the White House Watergate grand jury, rather than the 150 tapes of the grand jury's proceedings, according to the White House. The tapes, which the officials admitted involved serious legal questions, are apparently going to be Mr. Nixon's response to rising the volume of tapes from his fellow Republicans for a complete disclosure of his role in the Watergate case.

Rockets Kill 20 at Base near Saigon

ANGKOR, Nov. 6 (AP)—A day night attack on the government base at Angkor, 15 miles north of Saigon, killed 20 soldiers and 23 soldiers, and wounded 23 soldiers. The base was hit by two rockets and a mortar shell. The base was hit by two rockets and a mortar shell. The base was hit by two rockets and a mortar shell.

Check Signals a New Wave, S. Vietnamese Say

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Moroccan King Hassan with U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger in Rabat yesterday.

Arrives in Cairo on Peace Mission Kissinger Sees Hassan, Bourguiba

CAIRO, Nov. 6.—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger arrived here today for talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The secretary of state arrived in Cairo after conferring in Rabat with King Hassan II of Morocco and in Tunis with President Habib Bourguiba.

More Supplies Set for Trapped Army Syrians Report an Air Clash; Israel Cites Suez Incidents

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Syria said today that its aircraft fought off two Israeli air strikes in the Golan Heights and Israel reported continued light-arm fire along the Suez Canal front. The last of 125 supply trucks reached the enclaved Egyptian Third Army today, but Israel has agreed to let another 50 trucks go through, Israel and the United Nations said. The announcement followed a report in the Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv that Premier Golda Meir, sensitive to domestic Israeli criticism of the supplies for the Third Army, had rejected U.S. demands that the supply lines be kept open permanently.

Israeli Dead in '73 War Total 1,854, Highest Since the Conflict in 1948

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6.—Israel announced today that 1,854 of its soldiers had been killed in the 1973 war, the highest death toll for Israel since the 1948 war of independence. A military spokesman, Col. Nachman Karni, said that 1,600 wounded soldiers remain hospitalized and that "many more" have been treated and released in the month since the conflict began Oct. 6. Syria and Egypt have not disclosed the number of prisoners they hold, but the number has been put, unofficially, at 450.

Israel Limits Driving

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Israel announced today that motorists must abandon their autos one day of their choice each week and cut their speed under an ordinance designed to save fuel. The measure, which follows an example set by the Netherlands on Sunday because of the Arab oil embargo, will be into effect next week, the announcement by Transport Minister Shimon Peres said. There are more than 300,000 private cars in Israel.

We Are Tracking Every Last Barrel Of Oil That Reaches the United States

By Juan de Onis
KUWAIT, Nov. 6 (NYT)—"We are tracking down every last barrel of oil that reaches the United States," said Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum. As he spoke in an interview, he tapped his finger on a folder that contained computer records on the destinations of all Saudi oil shipments, including refineries in Trinidad, Puerto Rico and Canada that ship products to the United States.

Resignation Imperils Majority in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6 (UPI)—A member of the Danish parliament resigned today from the ruling Social Democratic party, threatening Premier Anker Joergensen's slim majority. Erhard Jacobsen, mayor of Gladsaxe and a member of the right wing of the Social Democratic party, said he would leave the party but keep his seat in the Folketing (parliament). "I will start working on a party of my own tomorrow," Mr. Jacobsen said.

To Get Favored Oil Treatment Saudis Warn Japanese To Cut Ties to Israel

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Saudi Arabia has advised the Japanese government that it must break diplomatic and economic ties with Israel if it hopes to gain most-favored status in regard to Saudi and other Arab oil supplies, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported today. In a special edition, MEES said Japan was one of the major customers of Saudi oil that did not figure on the most-favored list. Japan imported some 13 million barrels of Saudi oil a day in August, MEES said.

Nixon Acts on Shortages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI)—The White House said today President Nixon may address the nation as early as tomorrow on

EEC POLICY TALKS—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert outside the Common Market headquarters building in Brussels yesterday during a break in EEC discussion of a European statement on the situation in the Middle East.

No Oil Support for Dutch EEC 'Nine' Issue Statement Designed to Placate Arabs

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (UPI)—The nine Common Market countries responded today to the growing Arab pressure on Europe's oil supplies by drafting a policy statement with a strong pro-Arab bias which calls on Israel to end its occupation of territories it has held since 1967. It also referred to the "inadmissibility" of the acquisition of territory by force and specifically mentioned the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians.

Isaac Reast

Isaac sources said here today: "The document could not be more pro-Arab than it is. It has been evidently drawn up to Arab demands. There are no references to the Palestinians in the UN resolutions." In addition to trying to avoid further Arab pressure over oil supplies, the European ministers clearly hope their stand will help them to regain some influence in the Middle East.

There was informal discussion today of a French idea for a European peace-keeping force in the Middle East to assist UN forces already there. Of the nine community members, only Ireland, as part of the UN force, has so far sent troops to the Middle East.

Referring to UN Resolution 242, intended to form the basis of a peace settlement after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the EEC statement recalled that any settlement must be reinforced, among other means, by the dispatch of peace-keeping forces to the demilitarized zones.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max Der Stoep said after today's meeting that he was "very satisfied" with the EEC resolution because it did not go further than a Dutch foreign policy statement made shortly before the Middle East conflict began. He added (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Sheikh Ahmed Yamani.

Arab Secretary Asked to Testify White House May Ask Sirica to Make Public Seven Tapes

Continued from Page 1

The plan is to ask Judge Sirica to play the role envisaged for John C. Stennis, D. Miss., the abortive compromise the president proposed before having the court order to turn over tapes.

Under the "Stennis" plan, a summary of the relevant passages would be authenticated by Sirica and then made public.

Under the "Sirica" plan, Judge Sirica is expected to screen the tapes and then make a grand jury decision on whether to release them to the public.

Delay of Months

House officials noted under this procedure, the information in the tapes, which would support the president's assertions of innocence in the Watergate grand jury.

House officials said that the tapes would not answer the questions about the president's conduct more effectively than testimony by Sirica.

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TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE—Leon Jaworski (right) being sworn in as the Watergate special prosecutor by U.S. Court of Claims Judge Byron Skelton Monday in Washington.

Via Texas Foundation in 1960s

Jaworski Linked to 'Laundered' CIA Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The president of a Houston foundation says special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski approved the use of the foundation to launder money for the CIA to aid a World Jurists movement a decade ago.

Mr. Jaworski, who was sworn in yesterday, declined to answer a list of written questions about the matter. He issued a terse denial through his office, but was quoted by a Houston newspaper as acknowledging that he may have had some role in the conduit arrangement.

John Freeman, president of the Houston-based M. D. Anderson Foundation, said Mr. Jaworski visited with him and the group's other two directors to approve a request by a CIA representative to pass money to an international lawyer's group.

Mr. Freeman's law partner, said Mr. Jaworski's law partners, said the foundation forwarded more than \$600,000 at the CIA's request to the American Fund for Free Jurists Inc.

Exposed in 1967

Mr. Freeman said the arrangement continued for six or seven years until it was exposed in 1967 along with a series of secret CIA subsidies to supposedly independent groups including the National Student Association.

Mr. Freeman, in a telephone interview, said he sees nothing wrong with the arrangement, and described it as being "in furtherance of law and order throughout the free world."

Mr. Freeman also said he assumes that the money came from the government, although it passed into the Anderson foundation through a group of other foundations. These were identified in 1967 news accounts as dummies set up by the CIA.

He said a CIA man requested the conduit arrangement because the jurists group would have refused direct government support. "What he did was to assure us that it was a good organization and that the government was in favor of what it was doing," he said.

Requested by CIA

He also said he believes Mr. Jaworski was aware of the arrangement during the several years that it was in effect. "I'm quite sure that he did know as it went along," Mr. Freeman said. Mr. Freeman said he explained to Mr. Jaworski and the other directors that the arrangement had been requested by a CIA man.

Mr. Jaworski issued a denial. "To his knowledge he has never acted directly or indirectly as a conduit for Central Intelligence Agency funds used for any purpose," a spokesman said late yesterday.

Mr. Jaworski was quoted differently by the Houston Chronicle, which said the special prosecutor had acknowledged he might have played some part in the conduit arrangement, although he didn't know that the funds were from the government.

The newspaper also quoted Mr. Jaworski as saying he doesn't believe the CIA matter will affect his job as special Watergate prosecutor.

Richardson: Cox Probes Held No Further Peril to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson testified today that even if all of ousted special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox's investigations had led to indictments, there would have been "nothing indicating any additional damage on the White House or the President."

"No very shattering impacts would have occurred," said Mr. Richardson, who resigned rather than carry out President Nixon's order to fire Mr. Cox. He testified before a Senate Judiciary Committee inquiry into Mr. Cox's dismissal.

He said that there was a feeling among the White House staff that Mr. Cox was "a ravenous beast whose appetite was insatiable." He said they were constantly getting complaints from Republicans about "why they were letting that guy Cox roam all over the place."

"As a result," Mr. Richardson said, he received "chronic complaints" from the White House that Mr. Cox was trying to carry his investigations beyond his assigned jurisdiction.

The "Sad Aspect"

Mr. Richardson said "the sad aspect" of it was that a little more cooperation would have expedited the investigation, avoided a cataclysmic upheaval in the Justice Department, and so far as he knew, "would not have significantly affected the overall picture of what occurred."

Chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., asked Mr. Richardson if he thought Mr. Cox was fired because he was on the trail of "some sensational stuff."

Richardson, essentially new or radically different from what had publicly emerged was in the works that I know of," Mr. Richardson replied.

He said the "crunch arose" over the President's proposal to withdraw Mr. Cox's authority to bring court challenges to claims of executive privilege for White House tapes, notes and memoranda of presidential conversations.

Mr. Richardson told the committee that Mr. Nixon should waive executive privilege and commit himself to making available to a special prosecutor all tapes and other materials relevant to the Watergate and related investigations.

"Reassurance Necessary"

"I see no other way at this juncture of providing the reassurance necessary that the special prosecutor is going to get to the bottom of these matters," Mr. Richardson said.

He suggested that Mr. Nixon could make the commitment in a letter to the committee chairman in connection with Sen. William B. Saxbe's nomination to be attorney general or Leon Jaworski's appointment as special prosecutor.

Mr. Richardson said it would have to be a voluntary waiver by the President, prompted "by the realization that only such an extraordinary step can restore confidence."

He said there have been "some affirmative hypocrisies" of Mr. Cox's firing and his own resignation. One, he said, was Mr. Nixon's decision to release the subpoenaed Watergate tapes.

If Mr. Nixon specifically commits himself to make available Watergate tapes and documents and states he will not assert executive privilege to prevent access to such materials, then the manner in which a special prosecutor is appointed and is subject to removal becomes secondary, Mr. Richardson said.

Watergate Unit's Work Called A 'Travesty' by Sen. Gurney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Sen. Edward J. Gurney, President Nixon's staunchest defender on the Senate Select Watergate committee, has called the work of the committee a "travesty" in a private letter to Gov. Malcolm Thompson Jr., R. N.H.

"The only concrete contributions we have made have been to force down the stock market, up the price of gold, devalue the American dollar, hurt the economy, and destroy the confidence of people in the American political system," the Florida Republican wrote in the Oct. 5 letter. "These are certainly concrete contributions but about as useful as a block of concrete tied around a swimmer's neck."

Although Sen. Gurney's staff at first appeared to disclaim the letter, a spokesman said yesterday that a photocopy of it had been found in Sen. Gurney's files. The spokesman said Sen. Gurney "characterized it as letting off a little steam."

Gov. Thompson sent a telegram to the chairman of the Senate committee, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., on Sept. 17, complaining about the activities of committee investigators in New Hampshire.

In his letter to Gov. Thompson, Sen. Gurney wrote: "I have myself been the object of two in-

On U.S. Officials, Newsmen Ex-Aide Reveals Existence Of More Illegal Wiretaps

By John M. Crewdson

MIAMI, Nov. 6 (NYT)—A former high official of the Justice Department has disclosed that telephone wiretaps were placed on Nixon administration officials and possibly newsmen who were not included in the previously reported 21-month effort that President Nixon has said was aimed at stopping leaks of classified information to the press.

According to a sworn statement by William D. Ruckelshaus, who was discharged as deputy attorney general by Mr. Nixon two weeks ago, the newly disclosed wiretaps, on an undetermined number of government officials and possibly "one or two" reporters, were kept separate in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from records relating to the operation authorized by Mr. Nixon.

The New York Times has reported that the initial effort, which lasted from May, 1969, until February, 1971, and which resulted from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's concern over leaks of some of the administration's foreign policy positions, involved 13 government officials and four newsmen.

Although none of those 17 wiretaps were accompanied by court orders, Mr. Nixon has maintained that all were legal under his authority to protect the nation's security.

Reason for Taps Unclear

However, it is unclear whether the new wiretaps, disclosed by Mr. Ruckelshaus in a deposition taken in connection with a civil law suit, were also part of an ostensible "national security" investigation. If not, the Justice Department would have had to obtain warrants from a court after convincing a federal judge that there was probable cause that the officials or newsmen who were targets of the taps were engaged in some criminal activity.

Under questioning by lawyers for Morton Halperin, one of the 13 government officials included in what have come to be known as the "Kissinger" wiretaps, Mr. Ruckelshaus was asked whether the FBI's files contained records of taps on other government employees in addition to the 13.

"Some," he replied. He was then asked whether there were "any other taps of reporters."

The former Justice Department official, who headed the FBI for 75 days last spring, including the period in which the original 17 wiretaps were discovered, replied that "a very quick search" in May had not turned up the names of any additional newsmen in the Bureau's wiretap records.

"Then later another search was made and there may have been one or two," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

Asked why the records of the 17 "Kissinger" taps were kept separate from these others, Mr. Ruckelshaus responded, "I don't know. Your guess is as good as mine."

Japanese Flu Epidemic

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The number of schoolchildren afflicted by flu since September has reached 101,050 throughout Japan, the Welfare Ministry reported today. A virus called "B-73 type" was called the main cause.

Saxbe Denies He Advocated 'Illegal Activity' on Tapes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP)—Sen. William B. Saxbe, R. Ohio, President Nixon's nominee to be attorney general, denied yesterday that he had advocated "any illegal activity" regarding the White House Watergate tapes.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that Sen. Saxbe was quoted in the Hong Kong Standard last Aug. 23 as commenting on President Nixon and the tapes: "I think the President is right on standing on his rights not to disclose the tapes. I personally wish I had never heard of the tapes, and unless they're incriminating, I think he should give them up. If they're incriminating, they should be destroyed, and I'm sure he will."

Asked about the tape-destruction comment, Sen. Saxbe said through an aide on Saturday, "I don't think I said that. I don't recall saying it." The remark was said to have been made before the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, and four chamber members said they remembered it.

Yesterday Sen. Saxbe issued a statement saying, "If the question is, was I advocating any illegal activity in the Hong Kong speech, the answer obviously is no. In response to a question after the Hong Kong speech, I indicated that if there was illegal activity recorded on the tapes, I questioned whether such tapes would ever be forthcoming."

\$15-Million Fire In Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6 (AP)—Flames whipped by a chill autumn wind raged through four downtown office buildings, causing an estimated \$15 million in damages.

The fire broke out during the noon rush hour, and it took firemen four hours to bring the blaze under control. There were no known injuries. So far the cause has not been established.

At least 20 buildings were evacuated and many occupants came out carrying cartons of office files, cash and other valuables.

Spain Jails 6 Objectors

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Spain, Nov. 6 (UPI)—A military tribunal today sentenced each of five Jehovah's Witnesses to six years and a day in prison for refusing to serve in the armed forces. The five had already served previous terms for refusing induction.

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Egyptian-Israeli

Gen. Bennett said Gen. Haig told him to deliver to Miss Dean the tape of a conversation between the President and the House counsel at the time, Mr. Dean said, on April 16, Gen. Haig could not say where the conversation place. Gen. Bennett said, and for he had to obtain from all the tapes for that day, the April 16 conversation, Gen. Haig said, and he said that he had signed a request for an indefinite leave of absence.

Gen. Bennett said he refused to sign letters because the way Mr. Haig had drafted them, they "virtually confessed" of "grave wrongdoing." Gen. Bennett said that he has custody of all Mr. Nixon's since July 16, when the Service was ordered to resign responsibility for them from the White House officials.

Gen. Bennett's notes about the tapes, introduced as evidence, seemed to indicate that of the 14 tapes Miss Woods in her possession covers the 15 days at issue.

Gen. Bennett said he had given tapes to Mr. Bull to take up David, on Sept. 29. He drove to the camp that day with a 14th recording. Mr. Bull had requested after all informed him that a recording of the Nixon-Dean meeting April 15 could not be

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Either Could Become President

Ford, Albert Are Living Out Unique Roles in U.S. History

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—You might pass them on the street without a second glance—one a tall and trim but now older football hero, the other a bearded wrestling champion who became a Rhodes scholar.

They are, to all outward appearance, middle America.

Yet, with one stroke of fate, either of them could become the next president of the United States: President Carl Bert Albert, President Gerald Rudolph Ford.

The dizzy succession of events of recent weeks—the resignation of Vice-President Agnew, the widespread demands for the impeachment of President Nixon—have placed Carl Albert and Gerald Ford in highly unusual situations in American political history.

Supertanker Was Biggest Yet Sunk

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Survivors today said three blasts aboard the 216,000-ton supertanker Golar Patricia caused a fire and the rapid sinking of the largest ship ever lost at sea.

The Liberia-registered tanker, owned by Golaras Larsen Inc. of New York, sank 200 miles north of the Canary Islands yesterday. Spanish naval authorities said 43 of the 44 persons on board were rescued and one—a Spanish seaman—died of burns.

In London, Lloyds confirmed Spanish naval reports that the Golar Patricia, described as a fully automated supertanker completed less than two years ago, was the largest ship lost at sea. The largest ship to have sunk before yesterday was the 207,000-ton Dutch Shell tanker Mersin, which exploded and sank in December, 1969, 100 miles northwest of Dakar, Lloyds said.

Spanish authorities said there was little ecological damage, since the Golar Patricia carried only ballast.

As Mr. Nixon's nominee for vice-president, Mr. Ford, the House Republican leader, will replace Mr. Albert in the presidential line of succession if he is confirmed by Congress. He, too, is surrounded by large numbers of Secret Service agents.

While political antagonists throughout their years in the House, the two men are close personal friends and they confide in each other. They are laughing and joking one another over the tight security now surrounding them.

"I'm not jealous of him and, obviously, he's not jealous of me," Mr. Ford said recently.

Yet, they find themselves caught up in a tangled web involving the confirmation of Mr. Ford and the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

The situation has posed deep problems for both men—politically, socially and personally.

Mr. Albert is concerned that any undue delay in the confirmation of Mr. Ford might be viewed by the Republicans and Americans—as an effort on his own part to capture the presidency if Mr. Nixon resigns, dies or is impeached.

Yet, the speaker is equally concerned that speedy action on the Ford nomination not appear to be what he calls "an act of cynicism."

"I've told Jerry, and he agrees, that it's far more important that he go into the vice-presidency with the country feeling comfortable about him," the speaker said.

The cries for impeachment of the President after his dismissal of Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, have also posed problems for the speaker and Mr. Ford.

"A Narrow Road"

Again, the speaker was concerned that impeachment action might be viewed as an effort by the Democratic-controlled Congress to oust a Republican president and replace him with a Democrat—in this case, the speaker himself.

To fend off prompt impeachment proceedings, Mr. Albert endorsed a preliminary inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee into whether the President had



Rep. Ford aboard a White House plane.



Speaker Albert in his Capitol office.

committed impeachable offenses.

Possible impeachment of the President has proved troublesome—both personally and politically—to Mr. Ford, too.

While firmly against impeaching his old friend, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford agreed to the inquiry in order not to antagonize those Democrats who might otherwise have held his own nomination as hostage.

"It's a kind of narrow road to follow," Mr. Ford said thoughtfully one night recently as he flew home from a Republican rally in Wisconsin. "I'm sort of torn between my inclinations and my personal desire to support the President on the one hand, yet on the other hand not wanting to antagonize or irritate the situation between myself and some of the people in Congress on the other side of the political fence."

He said he thought that both the President and "my Democratic friends" understood his dilemma and would not "give me the devil for equivocating, which I've never done in the past."

The changes in his way of life were in evidence that night. Instead of hopping a commercial airliner, he flew to and from Wisconsin in one of the White House's smaller planes, a turboprop.

Silhouetted against the dark-

ening sky, as Mr. Ford arrived at a motel for a brief rest, was a uniformed policeman. Other policemen and his own Secret Service agents formed a cordon through which he entered the lobby.

"I used to be a lone wolf," he observed later. "If I traveled, I traveled alone. If I was at home, I was alone with the family. If I walked around the Capitol I was alone. This is all new to me."

Four to eight Secret Service agents are stationed around the Ford home in suburban Alexandria, Va. A similar number of them guard the lobby and hallway of the Albert apartment in Washington's Embassy Row area.

Agents ride with both men in their limousines; others follow in cars behind them. Agents stand guard outside their Capitol offices, follow them through the corridors, leaving them only when they enter the House chamber.

And, even there, they are under the watchful eyes of agents stationed in the galleries above.

A confirmed worrier, Mr. Albert looks even more perplexed these days as crisis follows crisis. He has confided to associates that he feels that his possible succession to the presidency would further divide a troubled nation.

Furthermore, he has no desire to be president, now or later.

"I want to stay on as speaker," he said recently. "I've geared my whole political life to the speakership. The House is my life."

Yet, he says that if he has to become president, "I would assume the responsibility. I'm trying to be alert and make sure I do everything I should do. I'd stick it out if I could help the country."

Despite the turmoil of the past weeks, he says: "I sleep better than I ever did in my life. Why sometimes I go to bed at 9:30 and sleep like a baby."

Mr. Ford, too, disclaims any ambition to be president, saying, "I really would not like to be the vice-presidential nominee." Furthermore, he believes that Mr. Nixon will serve out his term.

He insists that the present turmoil, while troublesome, has not caused him any loss of sleep. "I've always been able when I go to bed to forget my troubles of the past day and not worry

about the ones that are coming up the following day," he said. "I sleep well, I go to sleep quickly, and I sleep soundly and get up feeling real well."

He admits that he can't help but wonder, from time to time, "what one's fate might be under the most unusual circumstances."

He said that both he and the speaker "wonder what would happen if something totally unexpected transpired. The situation could even become more unusual."

Asked in what way, he replied: "Well, it's even hard to write a script so I just don't think I should, but it is the most unique situation in the history of the United States."

Mr. Ford brushes aside the comments of critics that he is an unimaginative plodder and hardly presidential timber.

"Oh, I've read all those comments and I don't deny that I'm a hard worker, that I don't have a lot of the so-called charisma that others have, but I never had any different style, whether it was in school, or in athletics, or in politics."

"I've always felt if you did a job, that if you were in the right place at the right time, you might get recognized."

Then he grinned and added: "I guess I was in the right place."

Dr. Haim Ginott Dies; Expert in Child Psychology

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Haim Ginott, 51, a child psychologist whose books have been translated into 21 languages, died today of a heart attack.

Ginott, who was "resident psychologist" on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" show and wrote a syndicated column "Between Us" that was published weekly in about 100 newspapers, lectured in the United States, Europe and Israel.

His principal concern was teaching parents how to enter a child's world by using a language of compassion and understanding. He maintained that children know how their parents feel about them by the way they talk to them.

In his books "Between Parent and Child," "Between Parent and Teen-Ager" and "Teacher and Child," he emphasized the need for parents to address a situation rather than to zero in on the child as the culprit.

Dr. Ginott was born in Tel Aviv, and received his early education there. He taught elementary school there before going to the United States.

Vsevolod A. Kuchetov

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Vsevolod A. Kuchetov, 61, a writer who was long conservative leader in Soviet literature, has died in Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass reported yesterday.

A novelist and magazine editor, Mr. Kuchetov was known both for his doctrinaire Communist novels and for his editorship of the monthly literary journal Oktobry, widely regarded as a stronghold of anti-Western thought.

Noël Roquevert

MORLAIX, France, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—French actor Noël Roquevert, 81, renowned for playing irate retired colonels, died here early today, his family announced.

He began his career in 1919 and made 130 films, invariably in comic roles. He also appeared in many stage plays.

U.S., Bonn Meet On Troops' Cost

BONN, Nov. 6 (AP).—Negotiators held a fourth round of talks today on U.S. demands for higher German payments to help cover the multibillion-dollar cost of keeping 300,000 U.S. troops here.

U.S. and German diplomats had "a fruitful exchange of views" and agreed to meet again "in a few weeks, probably in April," an American Embassy spokesman said.

Makarios Visits Athens

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, arrived here today from Ethiopia for a brief visit that will include talks with Premier Spyros Markezinis on the Cyprus problem.

Seale Begins Testimony in Another Trial

Says Marshals Stuffed Throat in Riot Hearing

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Black Panther chairman, Bobby Seale, testified yesterday that U.S. marshals tried to stuff wads of gauze down his throat to keep him silent during the Chicago Seven riot-conspiracy trial four years ago.

U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman had ordered Mr. Seale bound and gagged during the trial after Mr. Seale repeatedly called Judge Hoffman a racist in protest against the judge's rulings.

Mr. Seale and his lawyer, Charles R. Garry of San Francisco, were the first witnesses presented by the defense in the trial of five defendants and two lawyers who were charged with contempt by Judge Hoffman at the end of the trial.

Mr. Seale testified that one marshal told him that Judge Hoffman would remove the bonds "if I got up in court and accused (lawyer William) Kunstler of being a rotten commie lawyer and that I didn't want him to defend me because he defended radicals."

Circulation Cut

The Panther leader said the straps and gag cut off circulation in his arms and head. He said at one point he was trying to loosen the pressure and marshals physically attacked him.

"At that time, I thought these cats were trying to do me in right there in the court," Mr. Seale said. He denied that he ever intended to be disrespectful to Judge Hoffman.

Mr. Seale was an original conspiracy defendant, but Judge Hoffman declared a mistrial in his case and sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt. An appeals court later reversed the finding against him.

An appeals court also set aside Judge Hoffman's contempt sentences against the other defendants and lawyers and returned the case to the U.S. District Court for trial.

Judge Edward T. Gignoux of Maine is hearing the contempt charges in a bench trial. Saturday he dismissed all contempt charges against John R. Froines and Lee Weiner.

UPI



Bobby Seale in Chicago.

Red Bloc to Press For Unit-for-Unit Troop Cutbacks

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies seek unit-for-unit force reductions in Central Europe as opposed to man-for-man cutbacks, Warsaw Pact officials said today.

The Communist proposal will be put to the East-West troop-cut conference, which held its first working session today.

The meeting of 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations lasted 33 minutes. It was devoted entirely to statements by the West.

The East will speak Thursday, when the conference holds its next formal session.

Warsaw Pact officials said the East would press for unit-for-unit cutbacks in Central Europe because of NATO's numerical superiority in support personnel.

With man-for-man withdrawals, "the West could make substantial cuts and still leave combat troops intact," one Warsaw Pact official said.

At today's meeting, the Netherlands and Greece spoke on behalf of the NATO allies. Under the rules of strict secrecy governing the conference, their statements were not made public.

High Cholera Toll Seen in Dacca

DAOGA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—About 4,000 persons have died of cholera in Bangladesh in the last two months, the official Banglar Bani newspaper reported here today.

It said the cholera epidemic took a heavy toll in areas affected by recent floods, especially in the northern district of Rangpur.

The newspaper, which reported that its claim was based on Health Ministry statistics, said 13,000 persons had contracted the disease. Health Ministry officials said anti-cholera teams had been deployed in affected areas, but were "handicapped" in some places because of a shortage of vaccine.



"MERCY" KILLER FREED—Lester Zygmanski, 23, a construction worker, who admitted the shotgun killing paralyzed brother in his hospital bed, is seen leaving Freehold, N.J., courthouse after a jury acquitted of murder charge. The jury found him not by reason of temporary insanity. Mr. Zygmanski be felt "relieved... much better" after the verdict.

N.Y. Firemen Strike 5 Hour Chief Says City Was Imperil

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—The first firemen's strike in the 108-year history of the New York City Fire Department ended today, five hours after it started.

Fire Chief John T. O'Hagan said the city was "in a condition of imminent peril" during the walkout.

"I'm immediately calling off the action of the firemen," said Richard J. Vizzini, president of the 10,900-member Uniformed Firefighters' Association, after a conference in State Supreme Court.

In a series of conferences in Justice Sidney Fine's chambers, the city and the union agreed to submit their dispute to an impartial panel. Under city law, the panel can make its recommendation for a settlement binding.

The union has been asking for a \$3,000 increase in the fireman's \$14,300 annual base pay. The city has been offering \$700 over an 18-month period.

Mr. Vizzini said he was canceling the strike because "of the gravity of the situation and because of the responsibility and dedication of fire fighters."

The walkout was in defiance of a court order, and Mr. Vizzini was in court with other union officials to show cause why each striking fireman should not be cited for criminal contempt under the restraining order.

"Almost Totally Effective"

Chief O'Hagan said the walkout was "almost totally effective." He said the number of firemen left to answer alarms was "in the low hundreds."

No deaths occurred as a result of fires during the strike, but with an average of 333 fires in the city each day, the potential was grim.

One of the morning's biggest fires ravaged a block of buildings along the wind-swept boardwalk in Coney Island.

The blaze was battled by 30 Fire Department officers, who are not on strike. The fire officers refused to discuss their action with newsmen on the scene. Earlier, their union had said its members would not perform the work of firemen.

In Milwaukee, meanwhile, fire-fighters were ordered to cease a work slowdown today after National Guard units were mobilized to bolster diminished duty rosters.

There was no immediate indication whether firemen would obey a temporary restraining order issued by Circuit Court Judge Harvey Neelen.

Issues between the city of Milwaukee and the firemen's union include pay demands and length of the work week.

Other Strikes

In other U.S. strikes: The 2.1 million circulation Daily News in New York was forced to stop publication today because of a strike called yesterday by the AFL-CIO New York.

Maryland Drops Rap Brown Case For Riots, Arson

ELICOTT CITY, Md., Nov. 6 (AP).—A circuit court judge granted a motion by the state today not to prosecute riot and arson charges against H. Rap Brown, a prominent black activist in the 1960s.

The former director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was sentenced on a misdemeanor charge resulting from his failure to appear for trial in May of 1970 on the charges. They stemmed from a civil disorder in Cambridge, Md., in 1967.

The charges were brought in July, 1967, after a speech by Brown in racially troubled Cambridge. A night of rioting in which two square blocks of the town burned down followed the speech.

Brown is currently serving a 5-to-15-year term at New York's Attica State Prison for the armed robbery of a New York City liquor store in 1971 and the wounding of a policeman during the robbery.

Treed Cats Make In N.Y.C. We On Their Own

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—New York City cats that out on a limb had to get by themselves while fire were on strike.

Fire Chief John T. O'Hagan urged the public today promptly report fire emergencies, but added: "Do not let the fire department mislead you—such as a cat tree."

The strike was called later.

Vorster Would Blacks Take On Semiskilled Jobs

PRETORIA, South Africa 6 (Reuters).—South African minister John Vorster last backed the advancement of blacks into better, semiskilled jobs. He emphasized that it must take place at the expense of white workers.

In a major statement on government labor policy, he said that a "practical shortage of skilled manpower" was one of our most pressing economic problems.

Mr. Vorster said, "It is clear to every right-thinking person that the whites alone cannot carry the burden of responsibility for all the peoples of Africa."

Speaking at a trade banquet, the premier said government's policy was to reclassify white workers who should not waste their time in routine tasks.

The limited number of workers should rather be more productively in those jobs requiring the skill of white workers, he said.

Those jobs requiring a degree of skill, he said, but have thus far been classified the work of artisans and technically done by whites; could be reclassified by negotiation between the employers and trade unions and made available to black workers.



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Resignation vs. Impeachment

From every part of the political spectrum, voices have been heard in the past several days calling for the President's resignation. "Calling for" is in itself a rather loose designation for statements that have been part request, part plea, part demand and part a striking of posture addressed as much to a felt public need as to the only man whose response matters. It is not to minimize the horrendous circumstances which have given rise to this outcry—or to suggest that Richard Nixon's continued presence in office is desirable—to observe that the simple act of wishing aloud that Mr. Nixon would go away begets all the hard and important questions concerning the manner and potential consequences of his doing so.

We are not concerned here to draw up a bill of particulars against Mr. Nixon's continuance in office or to argue in courtroom fashion about his guilt or innocence in specific crimes. It seems to us that an overwhelming case can be made and has been that Mr. Nixon's presidency is now freighted with more than enough liabilities of his own making to recommend his removal and replacement. But when you have stipulated that, you are still left with the fundamental question of how this is to be done in consonance with U.S. established political traditions and juridical procedures and in a manner which promises to achieve the principal objective of so painful an exercise—namely, the restoration of sustained public confidence in the office of the presidency.

The point is that the United States has a constitutionally established procedure for the impeachment and removal from office of a president, but it is one that has never been fully exercised and one which a growing number of people believe could only be exercised now at a cost in prolonged public anguish and political disruption at least equal for a time to the cost of perpetuating the disabled and disgraced Nixon presidency. So the cry now is "Resign!" And yet the speed and seeming ease of this preferred solution could come at a high price, too: the absence of any clear, conclusive and congressionally endorsed finding concerning the President's fitness to continue, and the consequent danger of a public backlash against an event it may come to regard as unfair and for which there is no written, legal justification. The opportunities for political manipulation of all the emotions and uncertainties connected with such an event are limitless and not very attractive. It matters enormously, therefore, how the pressure for resignation comes to the President, who the sources of it are, and the degree to which the public is permitted to understand the nature and the force of the arguments for Mr. Nixon's departure from office.

The President, for example, is unlikely to

be much moved by counsel in this regard from those such as ourselves whom he doubtless regards as committed and unthinking adversaries. In fact, Mr. Nixon has shown a rather strong inclination in his public remarks on the subject so far to pretend that the dissatisfaction with his presidency is confined to some narrow and partisan collection of political opponents who have been out to "get" him since well before Watergate. Therefore, it is all the more important that respected members of his own constituency take the lead, as some to their credit already have done, in publicly expressing at some potential risk to themselves their convictions concerning the all but bankrupt condition of the Nixon presidency.

A second requirement in our judgment is that those who tell Mr. Nixon to resign should be equally committed to the commands of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Congress, in other words, should act expeditiously on the nomination of House minority leader Ford to fill the vacancy in the vice-presidency. In addition to the constitutional imperatives, there are the requirements of political sense and simple fairness; just as Mr. Nixon's departure from office should be sanctioned by a genuine sentiment on the part of those who did most to elect him, so the succession should fall to someone who is responsive to that same constituency which prevailed in an election held only one year ago.

Given these requirements, which may or may not be fulfilled, it seems to us that the case for resignation is not necessarily overwhelmingly stronger than the case for impeachment. For those who cry "resign" are asking Mr. Nixon to leave office without a formal, final resolution one way or another of allegations that have been, or might be, made against him. While no formal charges of wrongdoing have been leveled against him, and none may ever be, one must be straightforward and acknowledge the possibility of the President's being pursued into private life through the courts, on criminal charges, and one must squarely face up to the convulsive public impact this could have at a time when the first order of national business would be the restoration, not only of confidence, but of pride and dignity in our public affairs.

Events themselves, coming as they do with such remorseless speed these days, may resolve some of these questions or moot them. But if they do not, the questions can neither be avoided nor postponed by those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility for forcing Richard Nixon from office. A president cannot be excoriated, as if he were some unwholesome spirit, by merely repeating the incantation, "Resign!"

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Way Out for Chile

Chile's military rulers have finally ordered an end to summary executions, though military courts are still inflicting death penalties. The junta has also transferred the last group of foreign prisoners from the Santiago stadium to the care of refugee agencies. These overdue actions in themselves will not advance national reconciliation very far, nor halt the storm of criticism from abroad of the junta's excesses.

When they overthrew President Allende in September, the armed forces crushed organized resistance with an ease that astonished even themselves. That having been the case, the world simply could not accept the necessity for the subsequent campaign of indiscriminate killing and persecution. In portraying the worldwide condemnation of these excesses as Communist propaganda, Gen. Pinochet and his colleagues deceive no one.

The fact that Chile's armed forces kept

to their constitutional role for decades left them ill-equipped for government. All the more reason why they should now concentrate on national reconciliation while bringing in qualified civilians to run ministries and overhaul the ailing economy. There are signs that the officers are now at least recognizing their inadequacies and seeking talented help from civilian ranks. They will find such assistance more readily if they halt their talk about "extirpating" the Marxist idea by arms or decree and their suggestions that Chile's future should be that of a corporate state with a permanent legislative role for the military services. The excesses of Mr. Allende's Marxist-dominated coalition polarized Chile and paved the way for the coup. The junta must realize that its own excesses in time will prepare the way for violent counter-revolution and civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Arab Oil Curbs

...If the shortage (of oil) increased globally, France would not be able to escape it. For the time being, this is not the case. Last week, in competent circles, the story even went around that French oil firms owned more crude oil than was necessary. But it is this very privileged treatment of France that is raising a problem now when the Netherlands, followed by West Germany and Belgium, are hit fully or risk being so

soon. There have even been rumors in Rotterdam that French oil ports (Dunkirk, Le Havre) will abusively benefit from the situation.

But France will be able to state, as [French Prime Minister] Pierre Messmer has recalled in Dijon, that there is no European energy policy and that subsequently France is right in keeping in effect its own 1928 legislation on oil products....

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

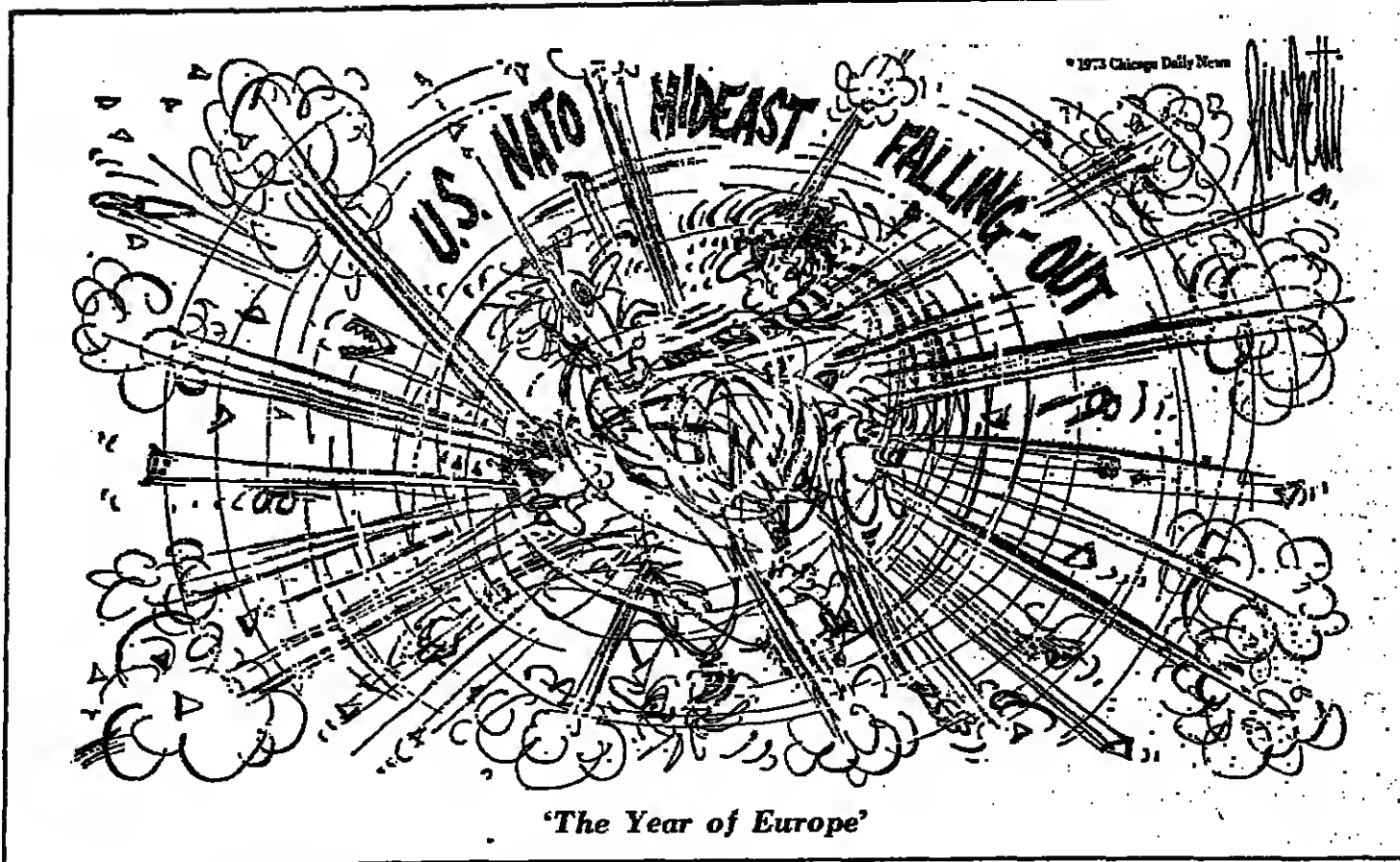
November 7, 1898

PARIS—A Herald correspondent at Seoul makes a disquieting report on the situation in Korea. He states that the Emperor's proposed reforms are neutralized by the opposition of the official class who "squeeze" the people. The Prince Imperial is said to be a tool in the hands of courtiers and the introduction of Europeans and Americans as Royal Guards in the place of Russians has brought a strong protest from the Russian Ambassador.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1923

CHICAGO—Mary Bretnere yesterday was elected judge of the Circuit Court in Cook County (Chicago). This is the first time in the history of Illinois that a woman has occupied a place on the bench, although in several instances in the past, women have run for various judicial positions. However, at present, Chicago women are certainly coming to the fore in politics. Mayor Dever having already chosen a woman to be Commissioner of Public Works.



'The Year of Europe'

The European Security Talks' Muted Debate

By Alan Tiller

GENEVA—A U.S. delegate summed up seven weeks of détente discussion among 35 nations in Geneva: "We are not exactly reaching the hearts and minds of people. No one hears our debate except diplomats."

A West German diplomat described the process of trying to persuade the Soviet Union and its allies to permit freer flows of people and ideas: "We are trying to convince them, but they have been sent here to be non-convincible."

It is, of course, difficult to debate specific, far-reaching, even revolutionary proposals for breaking down East-West barriers when military forces of both sides are on alert—or were until recently.

Tremors Felt

The superpower "alerts" over the Middle East sent tremors through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the new, hunker-like Geneva center. Nothing constructive had been achieved, so nothing came tumbling down.

There were reports that the United States wanted to call off this Russian-sponsored exercise. "In the end, we decided to draw back a bit," said one British.

The consensus now is that the conference is worth pursuing, although major results are impossible at a time of tension. The security aspect and what are called "CBMs" (Confidence Building Measures) in the ghostly jargon spawned by these talks have been virtually taken over by the more important arms-reduction talks in Vienna.

This leaves the hundreds of diplomats and experts in Geneva free to concentrate on "cooperation in humanitarian and other fields," which means matters of day-to-day interest to Europeans—what news they get on their TV sets or in their press, how freely they can travel, whether they can marry someone from a country with a different ideology or even visit relatives there.

Get Reactions

These issues are of particular concern to East Europeans and the Western tactic since the opening of the Geneva conference on Sept. 18 has been to obtain some kind of reaction to their wide-ranging proposals.

"The East has tended not to discuss these proposals, preferring to deal in generalities," an American diplomat said. "We are constantly trying to get them to comment. At the beginning there was nothing. It's just a little better now." A British diplomat said.

Some of the ideas are pretty startling for the Russians. The British want a jointly produced, mass-circulation magazine avoiding direct politics—"the thing would never come out," added the Briton—but dealing with economics, psychology, medicine, science, technology, environment and sociology. But, the British said, the editor must be a neutral, an Austrian or a Swiss, he must have the decisive say and must be able to commission articles.

British Peter Maxey who pushed this proposal stated: "It would be subsidized by all the countries, be published in the six conference languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian) and our aim is for it to have the widest sale to schools, universities, libraries and institutions. Everyone is pretty favorable in principle, but there is the problem of editorial control."

The Eastern bloc would prefer national committees to assign the writing of the articles.

Use of TV

The British also want joint-discussion panels on television. These would be recorded, but would have to be shown within a certain period," said Mr. Maxey. A West German commented: "We are surprised the Russians are not more interested in this TV idea for it could be useful for them too."

The Belgians are seeking to reduce administrative red tape over travel documents. The Russians seemed anxious to accommodate

this wish—at least for entry visas. The Belgians replied they were just as interested in Easterners obtaining exit visas more easily.

Various Western ideas for promoting tourism—even individual tourists—have been received fairly favorably, as have West German proposals on youth exchanges and a kind of East-West Euro-rail pass. There has also been a convergence of views on the "rewriting" of school books to present a more "objective" picture of recent world history. West German and Polish experience would be the guideline here.

Interference Call

There is unlikely, however, to be progress on a Dutch suggestion that authors barred in their home country should be allowed to publish elsewhere.

The Russians call that kind of idea interference in internal legislation and customs. Mr. Brezhnev himself has made the point in a speech directed at the conference. Moscow's aim in pushing this conference was a set of general principles governing relations between nations—and formally underwriting present bound-

daries and political systems in Europe.

The French, masters of the subtle diplomatic phrase, have confronted them with another set of principles which look alike, but which can be read as allowing Eastern countries freedom from any outside interference.

The West Germans have told the Russians: "If you want some statement about noninterference then you must react in a more concrete manner to our proposals." Another of their delegates said: "The free dissemination of information is obviously the most political item and the most difficult to resolve. But they don't flatly say 'no' to our proposals in the humanitarian field."

The Russians had hoped that this whole chapter in the recommendations from the conference's first stage in Helsinki could be limited to "cultural exchanges." They had hoped to wind up this stage of the conference by Christmas and have ministers meet next year in formal session to sign the resolutions.

The United States is keeping a low profile in Geneva, but the West European nations have been literally bombarding the Eastern side with specific plans. The

result is that debate has not even reached what is called the pre-drafting stage. The drafting stage itself is expected to be long. And next week (Nov. 14) the Western nations will propose a month's Christmas recess.

Informal

The atmosphere in the "bunker" is informal and Yuri Dubinin, head of one of the main West European desks at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, breathes détente. "We are progressing at the rhythm of mankind," he said.

Most probably mankind is ahead of the politicians and diplomats in the matters under discussion. But as one Irish delegate put it: "It may be a closed affair and there are certainly none of the fun and games of some conferences, but it is better we take our time, better to succeed in six months than fail in one."

Mrs. Pasteska, the formidable Polish delegate, showed that the gap remains wide when in her plea for a controlled press she argued that the Western media's view of the world was "distorted... particularly the emphasis on accidents and disasters."

Letters

Questions

Will someone tell me why nobody worries about the thousands of square miles Russia took from Finland after World War II? From Japan, Romania, Poland, Germany?

And what about this in the lifetime of many still alive—the thousands of square miles the U.S. took from Mexico?

What about China's absorption of Tibet—a region that regards itself as non-Chinese and that resisted annexation?

What about all the territorial rearrangements arising from World War I, again in the lifetime of many still alive today? Have you noticed that these new borders no longer interest anyone? That people are used to them?

Will someone tell me why things should be any different in the case of Israel's annexing, for obvious reasons of security, the Golan Heights, Jordan's West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula?

Is "Ah, but here we're talking about Jews!" an answer anyone will make who cares what is thought of him?

Israel's existence is of course a godsend to the Arabs. It enables them to forget their economic and industrial non-existence, their inefficiency, their huge rich-poor gap, their backward mores (women kept down, bands severed for theft in Libya and Saudi Arabia), not to mention other ills for which they seem to have no solution.

But should the Arabs be helped by Western countries to imagine that Israel's only safe borders are "unacceptable" and sow the seeds of further wars?

In a word—and we've come to the deep-down burning question—is the West quite sure it wants, with cringing hindquarters, to grovel before the Middle Eastern and North African oil derricks?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES, Paris.

Buckley's Verdict

It is puzzling to note that when William F. Buckley Jr. can bring himself to deliver a verdict on any of the tribulations of the Nixon administration, his discussion somehow tends to get around to the Alger Hiss case, 20 years old now. Is this because he looks back with nostalgia to a time when (as he sees it) everything was clear-cut, when right was right, wrong was wrong, and Joe McCarthy was around to straighten us out on any lingering uncertainties? Or is he speaking to tell us that everything that has since happened in American history, up to and including the Nixon scandals, can somehow be traced to Alger Hiss? In any event, he is at it again

(HRT, Oct. 25), this time warning us not to follow Dean Acheson's example (Acheson said he would not turn his back on Hiss) in the matter of Spiro Agnew. The admonition was probably unnecessary; I doubt if many of us would have thought of treating the Agnew case in such terms.

One can feel sorry for Mr. Agnew (as a man who got out of his depth) without thinking that, prior to his removal, he had epitomized everything that was noble and clean about conservative values. By the language of Mr. Buckley's concluding paragraphs, Agnew was just such an ideal, so that his downfall was nothing short of a Greek tragedy. This interpretation tells us more about the nature of Buckley's brand of conservatism than it does about the Agnew case.

ROMNEY ROBINSON, St. Legier, Switzerland.

United Europe

If Europe already had united and had a single political government—and one competent defense force—as they expect in a decade or two, it would be easy for its chief executive to indicate to the Arabs that any restriction of oil supply for any purpose would be regarded as approaching an act of war, and would be treated as such.

If the United States hinted that they were prepared to join in strong action we would avoid such a move as the smugling out of small Holland for a "safe" horrible example and further prevent and stop this Arab objective of eliminating Israel.

Why can't every European nation and the United States make it clear that now they'll act together. We'd soon have a peaceful and prosperous Middle East. That is against the desire and policy of the Communist world.

HOWARD BIRD, Benalmadena Costa, Spain.

Torture in S. Vietnam

Recently I saw a remarkable series of slides. They were pictures taken in Vietnam by David and Jane Barton, a young American couple who left Vietnam last April after spending two years there as directors of the American Friends Service Committee's Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam. They showed the work done at this center which provides medical services, physical therapy and prosthetic care for war-injured civilians.

Jane and David speak Vietnamese and were allowed to accompany the AFSC doctor or nurse who visited the hospital ward at Quang Ngai Prison and the prisoner ward of the Quang Ngai Hospital. They were able to take some pictures of prisoners some of whom were hand-

China's Defensive Strategies

By C. L. Sulzberger

A MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, North China—The Marshal Montgomery once told me: "There are two rules of war. The first rule is never invade Russia. The second rule is never invade China." As far as I am concerned, I am convinced this country hasn't slightest intention of breaking But it is clearly preparing for the contingency that Moscow itself might violate the second.

There is no effort to hide it. In a Shensi village I saw a large poster on the main square showing Chinese troops fight the Russians in 1939 along the Ussuri River. I saw the same picture in a textile factory.

A high ranking officer of the People's Liberation Army told me: "Political education in our country stresses Russia, both in the struggle education courses. A situation education course." Another commander said: "We must tunnel, but the Russians are about our throat."

Tunneling is indeed a feature of Chinese preparation. I have seen tunnels in yards including one in a Pei factory, linked to the capital extensive underground network displaying Mao Tse-tung's slogan "Dig tunnel deep. Store grain everywhere."

Tunneling is an old Chinese stratagem. Sun Tzu, who taught "the art of war" in 500 B.C., is Chairman Mao's favorite strategist, counseled: "The general who is skilled in defense, effect, hides in the most secret recesses of the earth."

I have read a popular book and seen a popular movie entitled: "Tunnel Warfare." Cities are riddled with underground shelters, and connected links. Tunneling is even regarded as an offensive tactic and wouldn't be utterly astonished if portions of the Soviet front had been honeycombed by Chinese engineers.

The other aspect of Mao's defensive strategy is distribution of food and key supplies across the country. Chen Ching of the Agriculture Ministry says: "The district must become self-sufficient in grain as a preparation for war. In wartime, communists can be cut."

A Vast Army

People's China has a vast army with limitless reserves. The strength division—volunteers—may be retained after their year of enlistment expires—prizes somewhat over 10,000; with five regiments; three infantry, one artillery (20 guns), one armored (30 tanks).

Mao's training and small, appear excellent. Artillery in the 120-mm. piece, its force is unimpressive. Pending mainly on outsize Soviet type MIG-16s and I-twin-jet medium bombers. I-twin-jet both on airfields.

Maoism teaches: "Weapons an important factor in war, not the decisive one; it is the will and not material that count. Thus cunning (of which tunneling is an example), loyalty, surety by party control of army) and ruse are vital to Chinese planning. Sun Tzu taught: 'All warfare is based on deception.' Chairman Mao was captured by the Red Army generally by surprise attacks.

Nevertheless, the nuclear missile age and the break with Russia have had a sobering effect. Mao admitted to Nehru once: an atomic conflict might half—not all—of mankind! "Imperialism would be razed the ground and the whole would become socialist." However, China has pressed forward on nuclear-missile program, leaders have increasingly resented the Red Army's reliance on its own nuclear missiles.

Mao says no nation really dares employ atomic arms but there no ringing confidence in it. Therefore China's nuclear-missile potential is believed increased at great expense. As the Sino-Soviet split widened, China nuclear weapons program has enjoyed high priority.

During the 1960s there were 11 test explosions and the U.S. has accelerated together deployment of operational medium-range missiles. China's sleekly mounting potential stimulates talk among Soviet hawks of a destructibility of destroying it before it grows too big.

There has been a perceptible increase of Soviet forces station near this country's borders, as estimated at some 44 divisions. The People's Liberation Army aware of the implied menace there is no special state of alert. My own hunch is that Mao's second rule will prevail—unless Moscow's policy-makers are tempted by the possibility of an unstable situation here.

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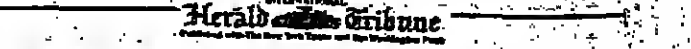
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Latvia (air).....S	34.00	61.00																																																																																																
Madagascar (air).....S	40.00	74.00																																																																																																
Mexico.....S	46.00	86.00																																																																																																
Nigeria (air).....S	44.00	85.00																																																																																																
Paraguay (air).....S	42.00	79.00																																																																																																
Peru (air).....S	46.00	86.00																																																																																																
Saudi Arabia (air).....S	34.00	61.00																																																																																																
Sierra Leone (air).....S	46.00	86.00																																																																																																
S. America (air).....S	34.00	61.00																																																																																																
U.A.R. (air).....S	34.00	61.00																																																																																																
U.S.A. (air).....S	40.00	75.00																																																																																																

Please print in block letters. 2-11-75

NAME _____

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-1973- Stocks and Bonds, High Low, Div. in S P/E \$10. 1972, High Low Last, Change										-1973- Stocks and Bonds, High Low, Div. in S P/E \$10. 1972, High Low Last, Change										-1973- Stocks and Bonds, High Low, Div. in S P/E \$10. 1972, High Low Last, Change											
41% 51	McDon	21.25	20	47.17	14	7	—	—	—	28	14	Rosen	14	20	42	37.12	35.74	74	—	—	24	7	20	22	8	2	4%	84	8%	—	
64	N IPS	0.15	210	55.5	55.5	55.5	—	—	—	28	14	Revel	14	21	2	9	9	—	—	—	10	11	7	10	2	11%	75	11%	—		
15% 11	NNGA	0.25	30	16	17	17	—	—	—	21	17	RSC Indus	17	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	24	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	17	—	
7%	Nucorp	4	4	8	8	8	—	—	—	21	17	RSC Indus	17	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	24	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	17	—	
26% 132	Nucor	9	9	20	19.5	19.5	—	—	—	21	17	RSC Indus	17	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	24	12	12	12	12	17	17	17	17	—	
O																															
42% 17	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	45% 27%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
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29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
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29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
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29% 16%	Offshore	12	0	30.4	29.4	29.4	—	—	—	21%	10%	SabRov	27	46	24	6	4	4	4	4	24	7	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

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Eurodolla

	Bid	Ask	Ch.
7 Day Fix ..	9 3/4	9 3/4	+
One Month ..	9 1/2	9 5/8	-
3 Months	9 1/2	9 5/8	-
6 Months One Year	9 1/4 8 3/4	9 3/8 8 7/8	+ +

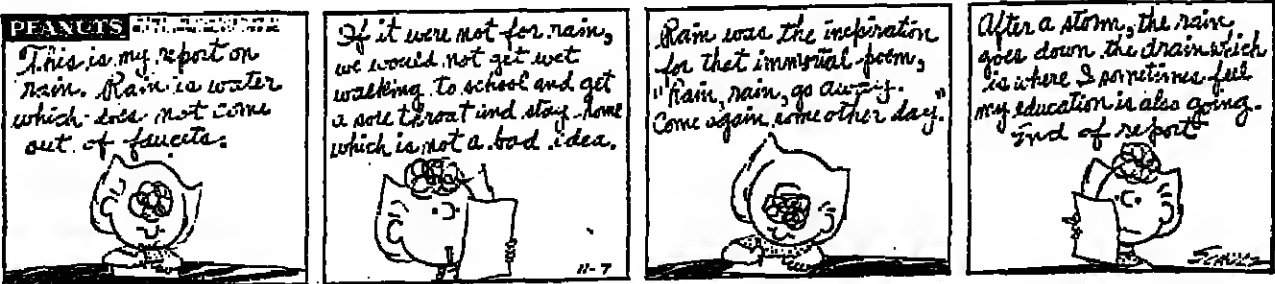
Banque Nationale de Paris

The important development of its foreign offices and the continuing increase in the volume of international operations, both on the commercial and financial levels, have led the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS to reinforce the structure of its International Division as well as two of their subsidiary operations: the "Direction des Relations, Agences et Filiales Extérieures" (D.R.A.F.E.X.) and the "Direction de la Trésorerie et des Affaires Internationales" (D.T.A.I.).

Following this reorganization, M. Francois HECKER is promoted to Central Director in the International Division headed by M. Jean DROMER, Assistant General Manager. M. Edouard FINOT has been appointed Director of the D.R.A.F.E.X. while the D.T.A.I. remains under the responsibility of M. Pierre MENDRAS, Director. M. Francois GAVOTY, Director, who has recently joined the French American Banking Corporation in New York, has been named Counsellor for International Affairs.

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